
A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska by Livingston F. Jones

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In Canada the case is quite different for, since there is no compulsory school system, the Japanese schools furnish the complete education of their children, who are thus given little chance to learn English and to absorb Canadian ideas and customs.

With regard to the Japanese in California, the author emphasizes the fact that, while the Japanese in large numbers, devote themselves to agriculture, they are not in the main displacing the Americans on the farms, but are occupying land that has been considered too poor for cultivation and are developing lines of farming to which Americans are not adapted, such as berry and vegetable picking and celery culture.

An interesting chapter is devoted to the Japanese labor situation in Hawaii. The early history of Japanese immigration shows that it has always been induced immigration and has been for the most part discouraged by the Japanese government because of the poor labor conditions in Hawaii. The great strike of 1909 had unfortunately to be drawn on racial lines because the ill-treatment was accorded on racial lines, the Japanese demand being that they should receive the same wages for the same work as the Portuguese and Porto Ricans. The strike was on the whole a failure but it has done something toward improving conditions on the plantations. The Japanese are by far the most numerous of the races in Hawaii, and, though immigration is practically forbidden and there is much emigration back to Japan or of American citizens to the United States, the fecundity of the Japanese is such that there seems no chance of a diminishing population, while their only rival in point of numbers are the Portuguese whose immigration is being actively encouraged.

The book as a whole presents the Japanese point of view in an unprejudiced manner and if Hawaii is able to solve a much more complex race problem, making a state which is "absolutely American, not only in its affiliations, but also in the very fibre of its thought," it seems reasonable that the United States can assimilate the much smaller number of Orientals within her boundaries.

A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska. By LIVINGSTON F. JONES.
New York: Fleming H. Revell. 1914. Pp. 261.

The natives of Alaska fall into four great divisions, the Thlingets of southern Alaska, the Tinneh of the interior, the Aleuts of the southwestern panhandle, and the Eskimos inhabiting the shores of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It is with the Thlingets, who live in the vicinity of Tongass, Wrangell, Sitka, and Haines.

that Mr. Jones who has lived among them for twenty years, deals, describing their customs and manner of life.

The Thlingets are still living in a tribal state though their tribal organization is being affected by the white occupation of their land. The natives are divided into two main totemic divisions or phratries, the Eagle and the Crow, which in turn are divided into numerous sub-totems. Marriage is forbidden within the phratry, but an attempt is made to marry son or daughter to a near relative on the father's side. The levirate custom also prevails of marrying a man's widow to his brother, even if he already has a wife and children. Another of the marriage customs is that of confining young girls as they are approaching womanhood in some cramped coop-like place for from four months to a year, and from which they generally emerge only to marry.

Descent is reckoned in the maternal line. The leaders of the tribal divisions are the shaman and the chief, whose offices may be either elective or hereditary. There is no federation among communities except for the tribal bond and tribal feuds are of common occurrence. The caste system prevails with originally four castes, the high, medium, low, and the slaves; but slavery has ceased to exist and the lowest caste has practically disappeared. The native customs are being rapidly modified by the opening up of the country to civilization.

Egypt in Transition. By SIDNEY LOW. New York: Macmillan. 1914. Pp. xxiv, 316.

Mr. Low writes from an Englishman's point of view, whose principal interest is in the British occupation of Egypt and the Sudan, and the story he has to tell is one of which England may well be proud. The most interesting chapters are those dealing with the Sudan, perhaps because less is known of that great empire which England has added to her dominion and because there the English administrative ability is shown at its best. Her spirit of compromise shows itself in the working of an absolutely unworkable system, for in the Sudan there has been established an Anglo-Egyptian state with theoretically equal powers reserved to both nations. Practically this vast realm, larger than Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria together, is ruled by a handful of picked young Britons, men who at twenty-five or thirty are given a province to rule and at forty make way for a fresh supply of youngsters. Two small facts indicate the secret of England's ability to get along with her dependent races. In